

SEVENTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY;

WITH THE

MINUTES

OF THE

ANNUAL MEETING AND OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

JANUARY 18, 20 AND 21, 1891.

WASHINGTON CITY.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

1891.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

NECROLOGY.

The American Colonization Society is called upon, at the beginning of its Seventy-Fourth Annual Report, to record the names of a Vice-President and of a Life Director who have deceased during the past year.

HENRY M. SCHIEFFELIN, Esq., of New York, elected a Vice-President in 1851, did very much to stimulate the religious, educational and industrial growth of Liberia. All the denominations of that Republic shared in his benevolence. Not a few of the schools owed their supply of books, and many a coffee and sugar farm its means of improvement, to the generosity of the deceased. Very recently he had been supplying wire fencing, free of charge, to indigent farmers, which has done much to encourage stock raising. The only thorough exploration of the country interior of Liberia was executed at his expense, and he served the Republic as its Chargé d'Affaires to the Government of the United States from 1865 to 1874. Mr. Schieffelin has left no legacy more precious than the example of his untiring and unselfish efforts for the good of thousands in Africa he never saw and never expected to see.

Rev. WILLIAM H. STEELE, D. D., of New Jersey, constituted a Life Director in 1871, will be greatly missed in numerous organizations for the moral and spiritual elevation of humanity. His faithfulness and efficiency and his calm judgment and genial nature endeared him to his associates and won their confidence. Much that he did was unknown to the world, for he was uniformly unostentatious.

In the decease during the year of EDWARD S. MORRIS, Esq., of Philadelphia, Pa., this Society is deprived of a friend to whose decision of purpose, earnest and persevering labors, and ever ardent benevolence, the cause of African Colonization is largely indebted.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The total receipts during the year 1890 were \$14,467.61. Of this sum, \$881.50 came from donations ; \$3,045.30 from legacies, income and annuity ; \$619.20 from applicants toward cost of passage to Liberia ; \$1,446.50 from rent of the Colonization Building ; \$378.40 for education in Liberia ; \$1,319.71 for interest on temporary loans, and \$6,750 from loans matured. These amounts, with the balance in the treasury at the beginning of the year, \$3,636.26, have placed at the disposal of the Society \$18,103.87. The disbursements of the year, including \$10,566.85 for passage and settlement of emigrants, have amounted to \$14,799.64 ; leaving a balance in the treasury, December 31, 1890, of \$3,304.23.

EMIGRATION.

Sixty-three emigrants were sent to and settled in Liberia during the year, namely, fifty-three by the bark *Liberia*, which sailed June 1st from New York; and nine by the same vessel, which also sailed from New York, November 1st. Of these, one was from Boston, Mass.; four from Halifax, N. C.; seven from Columbus, Ga.; three from Monticello, Fla.; twenty-eight from Sturgis, and nine from Amory, Miss.; seven from Morrillton, Ark.; one from Medford, Wis., and three from St. Paul, Minn. Thirty-two were twelve years of age and upwards, nineteen between eleven and two years, and two infants. Seventy-one were reported to be communicants of Baptist churches and eight of Methodist churches. Of the adult males, eleven are farmers, one a carpenter and builder, one a house-painter, and one a licensed Minister of the Gospel.

They are an industrious and substantial class of people, having been selected from a very large number of applicants for the Society's aid, and they took with them an usual amount of baggage and articles likely to be of service in a new country.

Letters have been received announcing the arrival in Liberia of these emigrants. Of those who reached there in July it is stated, under date of October 20th, that "they have gone to work in earnest, and the land they occupy being of a superior richness, some of them are already enjoying vegetables planted by themselves." Another citizen wrote October 24th, regarding the

same party : " These emigrants are industrious and intelligent, and they are highly pleased with their lands ; having at once taken possession they set about working them and erecting temporary habitations until they can secure for themselves permanent dwellings."

Rev. Ezekiel Ezra Smith, Minister-Resident and Consul-General of the United States to Liberia, wrote from " Monrovia, April 1, 1890," as follows :

" Since I wrote you last I have seen much of Liberia. I have visited Cape Palmas, met with the different churches, and saw something of the operation of the institutions there. I had the pleasure to meet Bishops Ferguson and Taylor, and the leading men generally. I was much delighted while conversing with Bishop Ferguson to ascertain the high hopes he entertained for Liberia's future prosperity. The Bishop is doing effective work. The emigrants last settled at Cape Palmas are doing well. The bullock and cart are considerably employed at this point.

" From Cape Palmas I went to Sinoe, the home of Hon. Z. B. Roberts, associate justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. James J. Ross, ex-attorney-general, ex-Senator Fuller, and other gentlemen of influence, who, notwithstanding their positions as officials of the Government, have farms. The emigrants located at Sinoe in 1888 are moving on more and more successfully.

" I next had the pleasure to spend a few days at Grand Bassa, which comprises Lower and Upper Buchanan and Edina. Grand Bassa surpasses either of the towns or settlements above mentioned in point of commercial transactions. While there I met some of the emigrants who came in May, 1889. They appear to be doing well, and seem contented.

" On the 15th ultimo, in company with Hon. C. T. O. King, Hon. H. A. Williams, Mayor of Monrovia, Col. A. D. Williams, Judge Dennis, and a number of other gentlemen, I embarked for Grand Cape Mount on a small sailing craft. We encountered a most tempestuous voyage, arriving at Cape Mount on the morning of the 17th, being quite wet and much fatigued. Hon. C. T. O. King, myself, and others of the party called out to the settlement where the emigrants were located. After visiting each individual house and after looking at their beautiful, promising farms, a meeting of all the new-comers was held at the school-house. O, yes, they have built themselves a school-house in the center of the settlement. At the meeting short speeches were made by Mr. King and myself. Afterwards remarks by different persons of the emigrants were made. Each one expressed himself contented. Their farms, consisting in coffee, cassada, potatoes, yams, eddoes, cocoa, plantains, bananas, ginger, rice, &c.,

are as pretty as any I have seen in the country. They have evidently, considering the surroundings, done remarkably well. I also visited the Protestant Episcopal Mission at Cape Mount and observed somewhat of its workings. I think it is doing a great—yea, a good work. Cape Mount is, indeed, a fine portion of this country.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the American Colonization Society has been uninterrupted for the past seventy years. Those now reported make the number sent since the civil war to be 4,201, and a total from the beginning of 16,209, exclusive of 4,722 recaptured Africans which it induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 21,921 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

APPLICATIONS.

Never in the history of the Society have the applications for its aid to remove to and settle in Liberia been so numerous and urgent nor more intelligently and earnestly presented than during the past year. A careful estimate of these papers shows that one million or more of the people of color are seriously considering the matter of an early change of residence from the United States to Africa, a majority of them expressing their determination to remove as soon as opportunity permits.

A few brief extracts from recent communications, each from a different State, are appended as indicating the widespread desire and numbers seeking the means of removal and settlement in Liberia:

“I am greatly interested in the condition in which my race is living here in Mississippi, and I want to do something in the way of their and my removal to our fatherland—Africa.”

“I would ask for all the information you can spare me as I am in favor of all my people going to our own country.”

“I am a minister of the gospel and desire to go to Africa. There are a great many here that want to accompany me to our forefathers' home.”

“There is a great stir in this region about going to Liberia, and as I am a minister of the gospel, the people are coming to

me for instruction. This spirit is very high. I want to go to that Republic. We are in earnest in the matter."

"Several colored persons have recently been to me for information concerning Liberia, expressing themselves as very desirous of going to that country. Would you kindly address me on the matter, and inform me what assistance, if any, the Colonization Society would render?"

"We have organized a society in this county for the purpose of emigrating to Liberia in and through the Colonization Society. We have already in number over five hundred making preparations to leave this country just as soon as possible."

"There are three thousand people in this and the two adjoining counties who want to go to Liberia, but they are unable to pay any part of the expense."

"There are many hundreds of our people here who would go to Liberia if they could get help from the Society or Congress."

"We organized an auxiliary Colonization Society here October 2, 1890. Each member is assessed and has paid one dollar. We hold regular meetings. We were led to organize because we are suffering from high rents and other causes, and we are convinced that the best way to remedy our condition is to go to Liberia, Africa. Having heard of your beneficent Society we address you and by these presents introduce Mr. W—— J——, our elected delegate, whom we send to you that he may bring us full and accurate information as to what we must do in order to go to Liberia. We present herewith a list of one hundred and seventy-five names of male heads of families right here who desire immediate passage to that Republic. There are many thousands of the best farmers, mechanics, teachers and other worthy people ready to start for Liberia if they can get proper information and assistance."

LIBERIA.

The action of the Legislature of Liberia at its last session regarding foreign affairs was greatly in advance of anything in the past.

The grant to an English company of the sole right to collect, manufacture and export India rubber in and from that Republic promises greatly to promote its industrial and financial interests. For this monopoly 20,000 pounds sterling as a first installment was received on the 12th of June by the Government at Monrovia.

The Legislature has also granted to the same company the right to establish a bank under charter from the Government and to construct telegraphs and one or more railroads from the coast to the interior.

The educational advantages of the Republic are increasing. The Methodist Episcopal Seminary at Monrovia has been reopened, and the Episcopalians have not only enlarged their school facilities at Cape Palmas and at Cape Mount, but they are preparing to open a boarding school on the St. Paul's river. The Ricks Institute, an indigenous school established by the Baptists, is growing in influence and importance. It now contains over forty pupils, some of whom are Aborigines, mostly of the Bassa tribe.

Mr. Solomon Hill, one of the founders of Arthington, has purchased from the Government of Liberia one thousand acres of land on the road leading to Boporo, on which to settle seven native youths whom he adopted while infants and trained in the ways of civilized life. They have about reached their majority, and Mr. Hill purposes deeding them one hundred acres each, feeling assured that in two or three years they will give a satisfactory account of themselves and their property. These young men received a part of their education in the schools of this Society.

The facts are that the Government of Liberia attracts the social, commercial, and political economy of several millions of Africans, that for leagues about its settlements the kings and chiefs are friendly and even subordinate, and that its people have advanced in civilization and are successfully working out their destiny according to nineteenth century lights.

THE FUTURE OF AFRICA.

The publication of Mr. Henry M. Stanley's book, "In Darkest Africa," and the activity on the part of leading European nations in the partition of that continent, suggest reflections on the future of that land and its aboriginal inhabitants.

Africa, as it presents itself before Europe at the present moment, is a field for diplomatic manipulation, for commercial enterprise and philanthropic effort. Nothing more. Colonies of Europeans in that land are out of the question.

As it appears before America it is an arena for the radical solution of a perplexing domestic problem.

So far as we have yet seen, we do not believe that the interests of the African will be seriously imperiled by the movements of foreigners to occupy his country.

In August last Lord Salisbury completed the partition of the continent, as far at least as it was possible to do so on paper; but he himself ridiculed the pretensions by which Europe assumed the role of divider among her children of a vast unexplored country belonging to an alien race. Frontiers have been laid down with diplomatic precision, but with only diplomatic precision, and they are published in maps. But no one for a moment imagines that these frontiers will be either definite or permanent.

There is no European power that has the genius and facilities for colonization and commercial enterprise possessed by the English. It is certain that the enterprise and energy of her capitalists will secure for the greater portion of Africa English influence and Anglo-Saxon civilization.

We have been asked how these enterprises will affect our work. We answer, most favorably. As foreigners become better acquainted with Africa they will feel more and more the necessity and the importance of colonies in order to its civilization, and colonies of blacks from civilized lands. Mr. Stanley is quoted as having said in a recent interview that "if we want to hold our own ground in Central Africa we must not send little parties of missionary workers as heretofore, but must pour in men by the scores, or even by the fifties." This is colonization.

There is not now the universal belief in the incapacity of the Negro which was fostered during the period of his bondage. Extensive travel and observation in his original home have convinced both statesmen and philanthropists that it is not absolutely necessary that the control of his country should pass into alien hands in order to its prosperity.

Sir John Pope Hennessey, a retired English governor, who, during his administration of the government of Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast, carefully studied the people, especially the Aborigines in their native communities, makes the following suggestive remarks in the *Nineteenth Century* for September last :

“When I visited Kambia, at the head of the Great Scarcies river, in 1873, the whole district was under Negro domination only. It was admirably governed. I never saw a happier population. They were cheerful, contented, industrious, in their own way good agriculturists, and able to manufacture most of the simple household articles they required. What a contrast between the smiling faces to be seen in the crowded streets of that Negro town and the careworn faces of Cheapside.”

The present enlightened Governor of the British Colony of Lagos, Sir Alfred Moloney, K. C. M. G., not only believes, but is acting upon the belief, that the solution of the African problem must devolve upon civilized Negroes from abroad. In a speech delivered on the 15th of November, 1889, in the Town Hall, Manchester, England, the Governor said that “the repatriation of educated and industrious Negroes from the New World was the grand problem of future Africa. The progress of the tropical parts of the Continent in wealth and civilization must be for generations to come dependent on their progress in agriculture.”

For several years *emancipados* from Brazil have been immigrating to Lagos in small numbers and in inconvenient craft, such as slow sailing vessels, and the Governor, having noticed the wholesome results produced by their skill and energy upon the industrial condition of the colony, has been untiring in his efforts to secure steam communication between Brazil and Lagos. It is said that there are one million of blacks in that country anxious to return to Africa. As a result of the indefatigable exertions of the Governor, the steamship *Biafra*, of the British-African Steamship Company, left Lagos on the 16th of August on her first voyage to Brazil for the purpose of bringing back repatriates. She returned on the 19th of October with one hundred and ten passengers—fourteen days from Bahia. The returned exiles included fifty-three males and fifty-seven females, among whom there were thirteen children.

The first of the vast fleet of steamers to follow, bearing home the exiles from the west, has thus successfully performed her voyage, connecting, for the present, not North but South America with Africa. But it is only a question of time for North America; she will follow.

It appears to us that the most comprehensive, far-reaching and

productive plan for bringing that vast continent within the operations of civilization and under the influence of Christianity would be to scatter and settle four millions, or about one-half of the colored population of this country in the land of their fathers. Place a million in Liberia, a million in the Niger districts and Yorubaland, which latter country seems now open to receive them, a million on the Congo, and a million in East Africa. With the knowledge of civilization which these people acquired in the house of bondage, with their experience as agriculturists, mechanics, miners, engineers, teachers, and preachers, they would soon cause the wilderness to bloom and blossom as the rose.

The Mahdis and Tippoo Tibs would forever retire before their advancing march. Peace, prosperity and plenty would, for the first time in innumerable ages, arrive in Africa to stay.

It may yet come to pass, that as Europe and America were unanimous in bringing the Negro away from his home, they may unite to assist in his repatriation. Justice and the interests of humanity alike demand it. It will cost money to make the great restoration, but it will be money invested in the most remunerative of enterprises.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

DR. *Receipts and Disbursements of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY in the year 1890.* CR.

Received Donations, - - - - -	\$ 881 50	Paid Passage and Settlement of Emigrants,	\$10,566 85
" Legacies, Annuities and Income,	3,045 30	" Education in Liberia, - - -	534 46
" Applicants toward Emigration,	619 20	" Taxes and Repairs of Colonization	
" Rent of Colonization Building, -	1,446 50	Building, - - - - -	521 08
" Subscriptions to African Repository,	27 00	" Printing The African Repository, -	425 63
" Education in Liberia, - -	378 40	" Salary of Secretary and Treasurer,	
" Interest on Temporary Loans, -	1,319 71	Library, Office Expenses, Post-	
" Loans Matured, - - - - -	6,750 00	ages, Printing, and Costs in An-	
		nuity Case, . - - - -	2,751 62
Receipts, - - - - -	\$14,467 61	Disbursements, - - - - -	\$14,799 64
Balance, 1 January, 1890, - -	3,636 26	Balance, 31 December, 1890, - -	3,304 23
Total, - - - - -	\$18,103 87	Total, - - - - -	\$18,103 87

The Committee on Accounts have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1890 and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

ARTHUR M. BURTON.
THOMAS G. ADDISON.
REGINALD FENDALL.

January 21, 1891.

MINUTES OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 18, 1891.*

The American Colonization Society held its Seventy-Fourth Anniversary this evening in the Church of the Epiphany, G, above Thirteenth, street.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., Rector of the Church, who also presented the Seventy-Fourth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society, with the statement that printed copies of the same had been placed in the pews for acceptance by those in attendance.

The Annual Discourse was delivered by Rev. Leighton Parks, of Boston, subject—"The Undiscovered Country."

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. McKim.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 20, 1891.*

The Annual Meeting of The American Colonization Society was held to-day at 3 o'clock P. M., in the rooms of the Society.

In the absence of the President, Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., senior Vice-President in attendance, presided.

The Minutes of the anniversary on the 18th inst. were read, and with the Minutes of the annual meeting, January 21, 1890, were approved.

Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pay Director A. W. Russell, U. S. N., and Dr. W. W. Godding, were appointed a committee to nominate a President and Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year; and they reported recommending the election of the following :

President :

1853.—HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents :

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| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1880. Francis T. King, Esq., Maryland. |
| 1851. Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, Va. | 1880. Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1866. Hon. James K. Doolittle, Wis. | 1881. Rev. Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Col. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1882. Henry G. Marquand, Esq., N. Y. |
| 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. | 1884. Rev. George D. Boardman, D. D., Pa. |
| 1874. Rev. Bishop R. S. Foster, D. D., Mass. | 1884. Rev. Bishop E. G. Andrews, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. | 1884. Prof. Edw. W. Blyden, LL. D., Liberia. |
| 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. | 1884. Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, D. D., Minn. |
| 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. | 1884. Rt. Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. | 1886. Hon. Alexander B. Hagner, D. C. |
| 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D. Ga. | 1887. Hon. Robert S. Green, N. J. |
| 1877. Rev. E. G. Robinson, D. D., R. I. | 1888. Hon. William Strong, D. C. |
| 1877. Rev. William F. Schenck, D. D., Pa. | 1888. Rev. J. Aspinwall Hodge, D. D., Ct. |
| 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Ind. | 1888. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Pa. |
| 1878. Admiral Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N. | 1891. Rev. Leighton Parks, Mass. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Society elect the gentlemen nominated by the Committee.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Society tenders its thanks to Rev. Leighton Parks for his able, scholarly, and eloquent address before the Society on its Seventy-Fourth Anniversary, and that he be requested to furnish a copy for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are due and are hereby tendered to the Rector and Vestry of the Church of the Epiphany for the use of their church on the occasion of our Seventy-Fourth Anniversary.

WM. COPPINGER,
Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 20, 1891.*

The Board of Directors of the American Colonization Society met to-day at 12 o'clock M. in the rooms of the Society, 450 Pennsylvania Avenue N. W.

In the absence of Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., was, on motion, invited to preside, and took the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. R. M. Luther, D. D.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

Dr. Godding, Judge Nott, and Rev. Dr. Addison were appointed a Committee on Credentials; and the Committee reported the following-named Delegates appointed for the year 1891:—

Pennsylvania Colonization Society. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pay-Director A. W. Russell, U. S. N.

The following *Directors* were stated to be in attendance :

Executive Committee. Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received as members of the Board.

On motion—

Resolved, That Rev. R. M. Luther, D. D., of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mrs. Jane R. Roberts, of Liberia, be, and they are hereby, invited to seats in the Board, and to participate in its deliberations.

The unprinted portions of the Minutes of the meetings of January 21 and 22, 1890, were read; and the Minutes were, on motion, approved.

The Secretary presented and read the Seventy-Fourth Annual Report of the American Colonization Society.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Annual Report be approved and referred to the Standing Committees according to its several topics.

The Secretary presented and read the Statement of the Executive Committee for the past year and accompanying papers.

The Treasurer presented and read his report of Receipts and Disbursements for the past year, with the certificate of audit; Also, a Statement of the Property of the Society, and a Table of Receipts by States in the year 1890.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, just read, with accompanying papers, be accepted, and that so much of them as relate to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration, and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

The Chairman appointed the *Standing Committees*, as follows:

Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia. Judge Charles C. Nott and Pay-director A. W. Russell, Esq., U. S. N.

Committee on Finance and on Accounts. Arthur M. Burton, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., and Reginald Fendall, Esq.

Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, and Reginald Fendall, Esq.

Committee on Emigration. Rev. A. J. Huntington, D. D., and Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.

On motion—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and the Secretary and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Messrs. Russell, Appleton and Burton were appointed the Committee.

Letters were read from the following-named Directors presenting an excuse for absence, viz.: Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Dec. 11th; William E. Guy, Esq., Dec. 12th; Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Dec. 15th; and Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Jan. 14th; and from the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, Dec. 17th.

Communications were presented from Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., January 9th, and Hon. Henry W. Grimes, January 16th, and they were referred to the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Board do now adjourn to meet in these rooms tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 21, 1891.*

The Board of Directors met this morning at 11 o'clock in the rooms of the Society, Rev. Dr. Schenck in the chair.

Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Addison.

The minutes of the meeting of yesterday were read and approved.

Pay Director Russell, U. S. N., Chairman of the Special Committee on Nominations, made a report recommending the reelection of the following :

Executive Committee—Hon. Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq., Rev. Thomas G. Addison, D. D., Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Dr. William W. Godding, Rev. Adoniram J. Huntington, D. D., Hon. J. C. Bancroft Davis.

Secretary and Treasurer—William Coppinger.

Whereupon, on motion—

Resolved, That the report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the officers nominated by the committee.

Pay Director Russell, U. S. N., from the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations and on Education in Liberia, presented and read a report ; and it was, on motion, accepted, and the accompanying resolution adopted ; and the same referred to the Executive Committee, with power to act.

Rev. Dr. Schenck retired, and Rev. Dr. Appleton was, on motion, invited to preside, and took the chair.

Mr. Burton, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance and on Accounts, presented and read the following Reports, and they were, on motion, approved :

The Standing Committee on Finance respectfully report that they have examined the evidences of property belonging to the Society, for its own use and in trust, and find that they agree with the statement of the Treasurer.

The Standing Committee on Accounts respectfully report that they have examined the Treasurer's Account for the year 1890 and the vouchers for the disbursements, and find the same correct.

Rev. Dr. Appleton, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies and on Agencies, presented and read the following Report; and, on motion, it was accepted and the accompanying resolution was adopted:

The importance of having an earnest, energetic Agent of the Colonization Society to acquaint the world of our mission and work, our past success and future plans, is self-evident. The great importance of reviving our auxiliaries in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey is also self-evident.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be requested to use every measure in its power to secure these most desirable objects, in order that the splendid work to which this Society has consecrated itself may be accomplished to the glory of God and the Christianizing and civilizing of Africa.

Rev. Dr. Huntington, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following Report; and, on motion, it was accepted and approved:

The Committee on Emigration respectfully recommend that all suitable efforts be made by the circulation of the publications of our Society, and, if it be deemed advisable, by the establishment of other agencies, to awaken among benevolent and liberal men in all sections of the country, and especially among our colored population, a deeper interest in the subject of Colonization in Liberia; that for the accomplishment of these objects, money, as far as may be necessary, be appropriated, and also that great pains be taken for the selection of the very best class of emigrants.

On motion—

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to urge upon the respective Boards of Trade of our export cities the importance of increased commercial intercourse between the United States and West Africa.

Messrs. Burton, Russell, Fendall, Nott, and Godding were appointed the committee.

On motion—

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

Rev. Dr. Huntington led in prayer, and the Board, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Secretary*.